

THE EVENING NEWS

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, PROPRIETOR.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876.
The Evening News is published every week day afternoon, at four o'clock, at the office, No. 48 North Pennsylvania street.
PRICE:—SUBSCRIPTIONS:—
Subscribers served by carriers in any part of the city, at Ten Cents per week.
Subscribers served by mail, one copy one month, postage paid, 1 50
One copy for three months, 4 50
One copy for one year, 16 00
The WEEKLY NEWS.
It is a handsome seven-column folio, published every Wednesday.
Price, 10 Cts per year.
Specimen copies sent free on application.
NO ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS EDITORIAL MATTER.
TELEGRAPH NEWS.
The Direct Cable Company have resumed business, via Nova Scotia.
After a long discussion the Ohio Senate, by a party vote, yesterday, passed the House bill to repeal the Gage law.
Geo. Wilson, at one time a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, died suddenly of congestion of the brain Thursday night.
Judge Brady yesterday denied the motion for a new trial in the case of John Dolan convicted for the murder of Mr. Noe.
The Senate Committee found a clerical error in the million and a half Centennial bill, but rather than hazard its success by sending it back to the House, reported it error and all.
A heavy snow storm set in yesterday forenoon at St. Paul, which still continued last night with considerable wind. The snow will prove a Godsend to the lumbermen in the woods, who thus far have been unable to haul but a few logs to the streams for lack of practicable roads.
A secret meeting of the members of the Wisconsin Legislature opposed to the repeal of the Potter law was held at Madison Thursday evening. Senator Potter and others addressed the meeting. It is stated that there were a sufficient number present to defeat the bill to repeal the law.
The almost incessant rains throughout the Ohio Valley for the last few days have caused a rapid rise in the Ohio river and tributaries. But little damage is yet reported. Some business houses in the lower part of Cincinnati are already under water, and the river is rising at the rate of three inches per hour.
The Scandinavian, named Erickson, found dead in the suburbs of Minneapolis, last night, was murdered, and the crime had without doubt been committed by two men. Yesterday one of the murderers was arrested, whose confession places his accomplice in the reach of the police. A woman quarrel is said to have been the cause of the murder.
The distillery of Bevis Frazer, St. Louis, seized by the government last May, was sold at auction yesterday by United States Marshal Leffingwell for eleven thousand one hundred dollars; also forty one barrels of highwines at \$1 01 1/2 per gallon. Yesterday the marshal sold twelve hundred and eighteen barrels of whiskey, belonging to R. W. Ulrich, seized at the same time, for about \$75,000.
Gen. Bradley, Supervisor of the Internal Revenue at New Orleans, yesterday presented to the United States Grand Jury a list of the names of a number of wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers, asking that the parties be indicted for refusing or failing to produce their books for examination. The Grand Jury has presented a batch of information, but its nature was not made public.
Alfred Reddick, a youth of sixteen years, formed a liaison with a woman, the wife of David Reese in Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Reese to-day forbade Reddick from coming to see her, and some time later he went into her husband's apartment, procured a pistol and killed himself. A coroner's jury, found a verdict of suicide, and charged the woman with being the cause of the deed. Mrs. Reese is the mother of children, and old enough to have been Reddick's mother.
C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, is in Columbus, with a proposition, backed by prominent Cincinnati capitalists, to lease the Cincinnati Southern railroad, of that city, and complete the road from Nicholasville to Chattanooga. This company proposes to use the road already built through Kentucky to Lexington, and occupy and operate the Southern road as fast as sections five miles long are completed. They are to pay Cincinnati an equitable portion of the gross receipts, and to transport all the materials required by the trustees of the Southern road, to be carried from the Ohio river to any portion of the line, at the actual cost of transportation.
A meeting of the National Democratic Executive Committee was held at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, last night. August Schell was chairman. On the motion of Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, it was resolved to begin an early and active organization of the Democratic party throughout the United States for the campaign of 1876. Senator Randolph was chosen vice-chairman, the Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Treasurer, and A. D. Banks, of Mississippi, resident secretary of the committee. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, Gordon, of Georgia, and Stevenson, of Kentucky, Representative Lamar and others were present.
The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday, after a prolonged discussion, decided to report back to the Senate the papers purporting to be the credentials of the election of J. B. Eustis, as a Senator from Louisiana, with the recommendation that they lie on the table without further action, because the committee finds that at the time of his alleged election there was no vacancy. This vote was determined on by the vote of Morton, Mitchell and McMillan against Sausbury, Merrimon and Cooper. Wadleigh and Cameron, of Wisconsin, were absent. The inference intended by the majority to be drawn from this report is that the Kellogg government was a de jure government, and that Finchback was legally elected.
In the Louisiana Senate yesterday a resolution was introduced asking for a joint committee to investigate the rumors as to Senator J. K. West's having been elected by bribery, and other corrupt measures and also charges against him preferred in the public prints. The resolution will come up in regular order. Senator Weber, from West Feliciana, offered a resolution to raise a committee of five to inquire into recent alleged irregularities in Feliciana, Baton Rouge and St. Helena parishes. The resolution was adopted after a spirited debate, the Democratic members withdrawing finally all objections, after failing to amend it so that the committee should be a joint committee of both houses. It was, however, amended so that the committee should sit in New Orleans.
The President was visited yesterday by a delegation from Utah, consisting of Oliver A. Patton, Register of the land office at Salt Lake City, Gen. Maxwell, United States Marshal for Utah, and other prominent Gentile citizens of the Territory. The delegation desired particularly to obtain some means by which the crime of polygamy may be reached in the Courts, and to this end proposed a revision of the jury law, by which polygamists shall be excluded as jurors, as under the present system with Mormon polygamists in the jury box it is impossible to obtain conviction. The inference also related to the suffrage question, the delegation contending that the church leaders entirely control the ballot among the Mormons, many of whom would vote with the Gentiles if allowed.

The Western Turfmen met again at Chicago, yesterday morning, and after a brief session adjourned. It seems that two factions have been represented at these meetings, one of which desires a rupture with the Eastern Association and the formation of an independent Western Association. The body claims that they are not properly treated by the National Board of Appeals and that they never will be. The other faction oppose an organization of any kind, especially of that kind which would sever relations between the Eastern and Western turfmen. At the meeting yesterday a committee was appointed with power to call a meeting in March, at which time it is probable definite action will be taken on the subject of an independent organization.
The grand jury in the United States Court at Chicago yesterday, presented indictments against P. B. Miller, ex-County Treasurer Frederick Reed, his son-in-law Orlando B. Dickinson, Jonathan Abel, Edward F. Lawrence and seven others, all being whiskey distillers. Each of the indictments contains several counts charging that the defendants during 1874 and 1875 have removed large quantities of distilled liquors from their distilleries without paying the tax thereon. The number of gallons is specified at some 5,200,000. The indictments also charge a conspiracy to defraud the United States of the revenue with certain persons named, being chiefly those who have pleaded guilty. The amount of bail in each case was fixed at \$5,000.
The authorities of Massachusetts have telegraphed to Representatives Harris and Pierce at Washington asking them to use their influence with the minister from Holland to induce his government to deliver to our government the body of Winslow, the fugitive forger. An informal meeting of Winslow's creditors will be held at the Daily News office on Monday next. It is stated that the skillful forger, who is believed to have been a confederate, as he was not an expert penman. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston Post Company it was unanimously resolved that there should be no interruption of the publication of the paper or other business of the company. The largest holders of stock are determined that the interests of the property shall not be jeopardized in the least.
John Cunningham, at present under sentence at the Cleveland work house, is suspected of having murdered a woman, named Phillipsburg, New Jersey, some years ago. Previous to his arrest, Cunningham frequently quarrelled with his wife and daughter, and during one of these quarrels the wife was overheard accusing Cunningham of having murdered a woman. Detectives called on this clue succeeded in eliciting reluctant and partial statements from both wife and daughter. The wife acknowledged having assisted her husband in getting away after the deed had been committed. Cunningham, being questioned concerning the murder, manifested his feelings in such a manner as to indicate that he is familiar with the circumstances. Officers arrived from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, yesterday, and are investigating the case.

CONGRESSIONAL.
In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morton reported back from the committee on elections and privileges the paper in the Eustis case with a petition for declaring in the opinion of the committee there is no vacancy in the Senate, P. B. S. Finchback, having been elected Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1873. He recommended that the papers be laid on the table; so ordered. Messrs. Salisbury, Merrimon and Cooper dissented. Mr. Morton said he would call the matter up for final action next Thursday. The bill to pay interest on the 355 District bonds, was discussed at length, when the death of Representative Starkweather was announced, and the Senate adjourned till Monday next. In the House the time was mostly consumed in the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Military Appropriation bill. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral of Representative Starkweather, and as a mark of respect the House adjourned.
FOREIGN.
Senator Castellani has announced that he will take his seat in the Cortes.
Telegrams from Vienna deny that the resignation of Prince Milan, of Serbia, is contemplated.
The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation revoking the application of the peace preservation act to the counties of Kerry and Wicklow and portions of the counties of Fermanagh and Down.
A telegram says that the German reichstag has modified the proposed clause of the penal code prohibiting emigration agencies by adopting an amendment punishing agents only for willful misrepresentations.
A report is current in Havana that the insurgents on Tuesday last entered the city of Cienfuegos. They afterwards moved towards the bay and set fire to a coast steamer lying at the wharf. Particulars are wanting.
At a consistory yesterday the Pope nominated 22 Bishops including Carmine, Bishop of Marquette; Que Pasa, Bishop of Manila; Moran, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Canada; Twigg, Bishop of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Official Turkish account of the engagement on the road to Trebinje and Ragusa states that the insurgents, numbering from seven to ten thousand, were dispersed in all directions after a severe engagement lasting five hours. The Turks numbered 3,000.
A revolution has broken out in Hayti. The revolutionists are in possession of Jacmel. The president has ordered the Foreign Club at Port-au-Prince to be closed, but Bassett, the United States minister, who is president of the club, has refused to accede to the demand.
The Neu Frie Press of Vienna has information from Constantinople that the grand vizier has intimated to the ambassadors of the European powers that the sultan is willing to accept Count Andrassey's recommendation, but is determined to permit no foreign interference or control in the execution of the reforms.
A dispatch from Berlin says there is great agitation in Posin over the proposed law to make the use of the German language compulsory in the police offices and court of law. Indignation meetings are organizing and petitions to the Emperor against the measure preparing. The government is apprehensive of disturbances on the occasion of Archbishop Ledochowski's liberation next week, and is taking precautions against them.
A London special from Ragusa says in Wednesday's paper that the whole Turkish force in Herzegovina, estimated at 8,000 men, with artillery and irregulars, attacked the positions held by 2,000 insurgents. The Turks advanced in three columns to within 150 yards of the enemy's lines, receiving their fire steadily. They then halted and retreated on the human ground, in the insurgents' right, which gave way and fled precipitately. The left wing covered their retreat, and while withdrawing deliberately maintained a fire, which checked pursuit. The insurgents report a loss of only twelve killed and thirty wounded. The Turkish losses are unknown. The insurgent army moved northward Friday, in good order and good spirits.

The Eastern Telegraph Company publishes an official telegram from Barret Bey, of the Khedive's household, dated at the palace, Cairo, denying the rumors prevalent in London in regard to Egyptian finances and guaranteeing the following intelligence from a sure source: Mr. Cave, the British Commissioner, having obtained all the information required, contemplates returning to England to-day, as the government wishes to confer with him. Mr. Cave has made no unfavorable report on the Egyptian finances. The London News states that on Mr. Cave's return the government intends, in accordance with the request of the Khedive, to discontinue the two financiers who will hold office under the Khedive. Barret Bey is a private secretary of the Khedive.

The prevailing opinion at Washington is that the Resumption act will not be repealed.
BALTIMORE has had a dynamite explosion, but no Thomassen has been discovered.
INDIANAPOLIS can be made the leading city in the pork and grain trade, but good government is an essential.
"HENDRICKS and Parker," is a Jersey City suggestion. Parker, Joel, was the "war Governor" of New Jersey.
An ordinance prohibiting cattle from running at large, if strictly enforced, would add much to the beauty of the city.
This city ought to be managed at less expense, and at least \$100,000 should be put aside annually towards payment of the debt.
The Journal still thinks that the Plan will get away with the Republican party. Pretty soon somebody will be calling the Plan the would-be-Warwick of Indiana politics.
POLITICIANS consider Senator Sherman's advocacy of Hayes as a Presidential candidate, an injury to Senator Morton. One of the disadvantages of the prominence Senator Morton has, is that it creates rivals among his colleagues, and that is one great reason why prominent Senators do not get to be President.

The Terre Haute Journal thinks the Democratic State Central Committee must call a convention not a day later than March 23d, or the chances of defeat are great. It should say the chances of defeat are great if it does. Every day's delay after the Republican convention will help the Democrats, if Congress does anything.
CINCINNATI is in a bad way. She has spent ten millions on the much vaunted Southern Railroad. The money is gone, the road is not half done, and Cincinnati is asked for six millions more. Now the quandary is whether to put in the additional amount or lose what has been spent. Having gone so far it would seem folly to turn back now.
This county must have a first-class delegation in the Legislature to protect and foster its interests, as well as to set a good example to the rest of the State. The Republicans can better afford to vote for some citizens who are Democrats, rather than for some Republicans who want the place. The same is true of the Democrats. We don't want any more shysters and nincompoops.

The following statistics of taxation in the State, county and city in the years 1860, 1870 and 1875 furnish food for consideration. The population of the city it must be remembered has nearly doubled since 1870. The taxation is nearly four times what it was, while the increase in values is less than three times as much. We shall have more to say about these figures, before we get done with them:

STATE.	
1860.	
Total value of taxable property	\$445,011,378
Total amount of taxes	1,112,328 44
1870.	
Total value of taxable property	\$692,283,178
Total amount of taxes	2,053,077 85
1875.	
Total value of taxable property	\$897,729,783
Total amount of taxes	2,693,445 87
COUNTY.	
1860.	
Total value of taxable property	\$19,899,983
Total amount of taxes	144,153 88
1870.	
Total value of taxable property	\$41,068,045
Total amount of taxes	\$90,063 01
1875.	
Total value of taxable property	\$98,510,330
Total amount of taxes	910,013 74
CITY.	
1860.	
Total value of taxable property	\$10,917,320
Total amount of taxes	70,962 58
1870.	
Total value of taxable property	\$24,532,201
Total amount of taxes	269,744 85
1875.	
Total value of taxable property	\$68,251,740
Total amount of taxes	1,038,776 23

THE Sentinel is of opinion that the outstanding city warrants will be paid and a money balance left in the treasury within three months. We hope so, but are not sanguine. We see no relief however from taxation. No economy is practised, no reductions in expenses are made, to say nothing of paying any portion of the debt. Is this to last? Is the property of the city always to be taxed a dollar and a half a hundred upon a cash valuation? If it is, people might as well get ready for decadence in Indianapolis. Heavy taxation will ruin business and manufactures in any city. In Chicago manufacturers have been driven away from the city by reason of heavy taxation, and Cincinnati fears the same experience if she adds to her debt the additional six millions required to finish the Southern railroad. Manufacturers and business men particularly dread and shun cities where the taxation is excessive, both because it is a heavy pecuniary charge upon their business, and because it usually indicates a bad Government which is likely to make other heavy charges. Now a dollar and a half upon the hundred in Indianapolis is equal to two dollars in most other cities, and this is quite an item in a large business. If this city expects to get more manufactures, which must be the great basis of her future prosperity, she will have to be governed economically and levy less tax. Every man in the city is directly interested in making it larger and in bringing more capital, trade and manufacturing here. The man who pays no taxes to speak of, is as much interested as the man who does pay, for with increased business the facilities for living can be made better and cheaper and the amount of work will increase.

The citizen who does not expect to live by office is more interested in this than he is in electing a Governor or President, and he will make more personally by putting municipal affairs into the hands of men who will attend to them in a business-like way, than if he assisted in turning them over to politicians who will use them for the benefit of a party. We need a great change in our city government. Both parties have been tried and both have failed to do right. What we want now is to make a government of citizens who will rule for the good of the city. Low taxes and good government will do more to build up Indianapolis than all her many and great advantages. This can be secured if the people will do it. Let them consider it and act upon it and suggest the names of first-class men irrespective of political affiliations.
We are not an inflationist, and speaking of greenbacks we distinctly mean that it shall alone be the currency of the whole country, having no care or trouble about gold or a return to specie payments.—(Terre Haute Journal.)
That any one can seriously advocate such a doctrine as this is surprising. It is a nice idea to have but one currency; if that is at par with gold, it has many advantages. But to talk of having no care or trouble about gold, when all values are measured by gold, even the currency itself, seems to us wild. You can't escape the care and trouble. You can't make money that shall have no reference to gold. A gold basis rules the world, and will rule the currency of any country that does a dollar's worth of business with any other one. If a few of us lived on an island all to ourselves and never had communication with any other people, it might be possible to maintain such a currency, but under present circumstances it is as impossible as to make the sun shine on one spot during the whole twenty-four hours.
But supposing it were possible to make greenbacks the one currency, it could only be done at a great sacrifice and then it would take several years. It is easy to tear down, but very hard to build up. Any attempt to deal hastily with the National banks or to revolutionize the financial system would be attended by widespread disorder and ruin. The business of the country is mainly done by National banks, and summary interference with them without fair warning, would produce the worst case of contraction a country ever had. We must go slowly in whatever direction action is taken, for precipitate measures will destroy public confidence, and its impairment is one of our troubles now. If people could be certain that any set of circumstances would be continued for any length of time, they would accommodate themselves to it, even if it were not what they deemed best.
At such times of national excitement as this, there are thousands of theories afloat, and some of them in certain states or stages of society might be practicable. But their authors and advocates seldom remember that the world is not governed by theory, and that existing laws and circumstances as well as the regard for the rights of others which lies at the root of constitutional government, does not permit of the practical trial of the many notions that buzz in the brains of their inventors. A study of history will show conclusively that many of them have been tried with ruinous effect; a study of our government and its laws will show conclusively that it is impossible to try many of them; and a study of the condition of the business of the country will show just as conclusively that the adoption of almost any particular one will produce more trouble than we now have. Work, under the favorable auspices of economical government, lower taxation and freedom of trade will bring the country out, in spite of or with the help of all the plausible suggestions or theories that can be invented.

OBITUARY.
STARKWEATHER.
Henry H. Starkweather, Representative in Congress from the Second Connecticut District, died at Washington yesterday, at the age of fifty. He was born at Preston, Conn., April 29, 1826; was educated in the public schools; was admitted to the bar; served as a member of the Legislature in 1858; was a delegate to the conventions that nominated Lincoln and Grant; was postmaster at Norwich under Lincoln and Johnson. He was elected to Congress for five consecutive terms.
PEAK.
Ferencz Deak, the celebrated Hungarian statesman, died at Buda Pesth on Thursday. Deak was born at Sotjor, Zala, October 17, 1808. He was educated at Comoru and Raab, studied law and was elected to the Diet in 1832, where he became the leader of the Opposition. He was re-elected in 1839 and in 1843, but having with some 200 other nobles voluntarily subjected himself to an equality of taxation, he refused to serve on account of instructions against such equality. In the spring of 1848, after a victory by the opposition, under Kossuth over the Austrian government, he accepted the portfolio of justice. Here he attempted radical reforms, but was interrupted by the war and the Ministry resigned. He was afterwards a member of the deputation to the camp of Windischgratz for the negotiation of peace, was arrested, but soon released. After rejecting various overtures to become a mediator between Austria and Hungary, but again appeared in public life in 1860, and was acknowledged as the leader of the assembly, but his efforts to bring about a solution of the national difficulties failed and the diet was dissolved. The demands of Hungary were finally formulated by Deak in 1868 and accepted by Austria and form the basis of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Since then he has been a member of the Hungarian Diet.

Seasonable Advice.
(Chicago Times.)
The advice to Morton appears to be: "Tuck in your shirt."

The Passing Days.
D. M. NICKOL-CHALK.
Why do we heap huge mounds of years
Before us and behind us,
And scorn the little days that pass
Like smoke on the wind?
Each, turning round a small, sweet face,
As beautiful as near,
Before us is so small a face
We will not see it clear.
And so it turns from us and goes
Away in sad disdain,
Though we would give our lives for it,
It never comes again.
The Gourd and the Palm.
"How old art thou?" said the garrulous gourd,
As o'er the palm tree's crest it poured
Its spreading leaves and tendrils fine,
And bled a bloom in the morning shine.
"A hundred years," the palm tree sighed;
"And I," the saucy gourd replied,
"Am at the most a hundred hours,
And overtop thee in the bowers."
Through all the palm-tree's leaves there went
A tremor of self-content.
"I live my life," it whispering said:
"See—hat I see, and count the dead,
And every year of all I've known,
A gourd above my head has grown.
And made a boast like thine, to-day:
Yet here I stand—but where are they?"
Napids.
This is the moment of true grandeur. Here
The great strife's center lies. Each drop a fate
Which wrestles with each drop, and builds a weight
Upward from eternity. The sea
By these his awe-struck vigils keep. The mere
Inertia of the final plunge, where wait
The noisy, common crowd, intent, elate,
Is meaningless unto his vision clear.
Men lost in rapid swim with giant's strength,
Yet every year some sink in sight of shore.
I fancy that to them there came at length
A moment, when as blinding waters bore
Thee to the brink, they felt the ended strife
To be the first-fores of heaven's life!
—[H. B., in Christian Union.]
"GODRAPH."
Cardinal Antonelli has been the brains of the Papacy for twenty-five years.
Florida has abolished imprisonment for debt. That's inviting to winter tourists.
William H. ("Ball Run") Russell will report the Centennial for the London Times.
Elihu Burritt can drive a strange dog out of his yard in thirty-three languages.—(Danbury News.)
Talmage travels on Sunday. This wouldn't be so bad if Talmage wasn't so good.—(Chicago Times.)
Bricquets is a name for a patent brick made of coal dust and tar. These bricks are used for locomotive engines.
Cardinal Bonaparte, Napoleon III's uncle, keeps on saying mass for the repose of his nephew's soul every January 9.
The Artesian well at Oscaloosa, Iowa, has reached the depth of 2,110 feet. At last accounts they had struck the limestone period, and no water yet.
There are probably 6,000 to 8,000 men along the Hudson, waiting for the work of gathering ice; and considerable suffering is reported among them.
Statistics show that the death rate from railroad accidents in proportion to the number of miles of road is less in the United States than in Great Britain.
It is said that an examination of the books of P. T. Babbitt, the soap manufacturer, has resulted in the discovery of nearly one hundred additional forgeries and frauds.
According to the New York Bulletin, in the decade from 1860 to 1870 the increase of population in the United States was 40 per cent, while taxation increased 200 per cent.
A prominent Hudson River railroad man estimates that it costs \$15 every time that a buffer breaks to replace it, and every time a train of cars is stopped it costs the company 75 cents.
Chinamen stand by each other in this country. Those employed at shoemaking in North Adams have contributed out of their scanty earnings \$347 to defend one who is entangled in law in Nevada.
The contagion of crime is like that of the plague. Criminals collected together corrupt each other; they are worse than ever when at the termination of their punishment they re-enter society.—[Napoleon.]
A St. Louis man says that dynamite is as harmless as a baby, unless you really want it to explode. However, no prudent man would want a baby lying around in his front yard, or a box of dynamite either.—(Detroit Free Press.)
Gen. McClellan was tendered the position of Chief Engineer of the Brazilian Government at a salary of \$20,000, gold, per year, and, declining it, recommended Col. John Meacham, his assistant in the Department of Docks, as the best man for the work.
A movement is progressing in New York to raise a fund in the erection of a suitable monument over the remains of Washington Irving. The citizens of Tarrytown, on the Hudson, where Mr. Irving resided, and where he was buried, have already subscribed \$900 to the fund.
A paper printed at White Plains, Howell county, Mo., says: "Cows have become almost the medium of exchange hereabouts, since the scarcity of money. A cow passes for \$3, a cow in good wintering order goes for \$10, and a bang-up fat cow is \$13. In time we presume calves will be used for small change."
The United States contained in 1870 a female population of 13,970,079. Of this number 867,354 were domestic servants; 97,297 seamstresses and tailors; 90,480 dressmakers and milliners; 84,047 teachers; 64,388 factory hands; 55,969 washerwomen. A number are set down in the census as nurses and boarding house keepers—making 1,430,320, or a little over one-tenth, "self-supporting."
Sheriff Conner to-day said that the efforts to trace Tweed were continued with unabated vigor, and every apparent clue was closely followed. This morning he received two dispatches in regard to the fugitive. One of them, long and circumstantial, was to the effect that Tweed had been seen in a certain place. The other came from a place near by the former. The sheriff did not think it would be proper to name the places, but said that they were on this continent.—[New York letter, 27th.]
The San Francisco Bulletin of the 18th says: "You Wong, the Chinaman brought to the prison hospital yesterday, was not only alive this forenoon, but his pulse was strong and firm, and he greedily ate pieces of ice placed in his mouth. This man had received three blows on the head with a hatchet measuring four inches across the blade. One cut on each side of the head had penetrated the brain, driving pieces of the skull inward; while the third blow had

glanced from the back part of the skull, tearing the scalp off. The city physician removed sixteen pieces of bone and a quantity of brains from the different wounds. With all this, there is a possibility that the man may yet be able to tell the circumstances of the affair."
Henry Clay Dean, known as the apostle of dirt, and yet one of the most eloquent speakers now living in the United States, seems to be working his way back to the pulpit. He recently delivered two powerful sermons in the Methodist church at Oskaloosa, one of which was upon "The Great Question of Causation," in which he affirmed that God, by a direct act, created the heavens and the earth. "Darwin says, 'The oyster, the frog, the monkey, the orang-outang, and then mankind.' I prefer the story of Moses. God creates. God created not by-laws of Nature. Laws create nothing." At the close of the discourse, he said he felt that there was a revival influence in his audience; he felt as he did long ago, at the beginning of a great ingathering into the church.—[Chicago Tribune.]
"Collapsed Men and Women."
[From the Springfield Republican.]
What a pity that, with advancing years, life so often loses its zest and freshness! As the dew of youth exhales away goes the bounding joy and the young enthusiasm, and the path grows dry and dusty. As when the brook in midsummer sinks among the sedges, no more the silvery gleam and bubbling laughter of girlish boyhood, the shine and sparkle of the merry eyes gone out, the spirits dull and flagging, existence tapering down, instead of the more abounding life. The facial lines grow hard, the lips are set, the motions nervous, hurried. Poor Richard's maxims written out large on the whole demeanor, the Dutchman's eye-glasses, when he bangs to the door and hangs up his hat, and shoves his toes, with a gruff "thank you," into his slippers, and buries his nose in his newspaper. If not exactly cantankerous, yet moody, soggy, bunched, irresponsible, it is a fowl in molting time. Alas! for old age when collapse begins in middle life. It is like crossing the Alps in October the wrong way, going from Italian vineyards into Swiss snowdrifts.
It need not, ought not so to be. Life is indeed a battle, responsibility to itself, work on every true man and woman, and hard work, too; but it need not take out of life its keenness and its relish, nor need that dull, malignant devil, care, dog us all the way, to whip us on like horses in a treadmill. The hardest work and the best are they who set their own blows to the work. They never come legitimately from the piling up of work, responsibility or care, but from working from low aims, ignoble motives, selfish dispositions, depressed faculties, and but one set of faculties, unrelieved, untouched by finer issues. There is but one room to live in, and that the dingy work-room of the basement. The upper floors, with nozier prospects, fitted up by the great Builder who designed man for his own temple, are all locked up, and the shutters closed. The best faculties have been unused, the inner and deeper sources of strength and joy have never been discovered. The man or the woman has learned how to make money or to keep house in the same unvarying routine of daily treadmill work, but never learned how to read, to think, to observe, to love, to store the various apartments of the soul with precious things, to be rich in good works. But, instead, personal talk to feed the craving after knowledge, frivolity and mental indolence; for reading, whilst, for conversation, gossip; and worst of all and nearest to collapse, moral indolence, the utter narrowness and selfishness of the life that by saving itself is sure to lose itself.
The late Rev. E. H. Sears, in one of his discourses entitled "Everlasting Youth," suggests, among others, two simple conditions of keeping advancing life fresh and green: Always to be learning something that lies out of the routine of daily work; always to be doing something out of and beyond the circle of private and personal interest. Let us always be learning something about our daily work, which shall subordinate and glorify it. Keep clear of the rule. Don't grow into the machinery of your profession to be whirled around as one of the spokes in the driving-wheel. And, above all, don't live to yourself, so as while alive to die spiritually, and become a withered limb of society, good for nothing but to be cut off and burned in the contempt of social oblivion.

HARRIS CRAFT.

24 EAST WASHINGTON STREET,
Is now prepared to sell his stock of goods. For instance,
Watches,
Of any make, style and finish, will be closed out at reduced prices, and the purchaser can rest assured of having a timepiece which will faithfully record the fleeting moments as they fly.
Which are suitable for the counting-room, office or home, and the price of which will be graded to suit the pocketbook of the buyer.
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Which is partly made up of chains, charms, diamonds, cameo, coral, jet, roman and plain gold sets, rings, pins, etc., which goods will be sold out at bottom prices.
Silverware,
Which, for beauty of design and perfection of finish, can not be excelled, and which, although made in the latest styles, will be sold at low prices.
24 East Washington Street.

JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.
To Merchants and Business Men.
The Indianapolis Journal Company would call the attention of business men to the fact that they are now doing the
BEST LEADERS
AND
Blank Books
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
The paper used in the work has taken the premium over all others at every great fair in the country, and the stock used is of the very best quality.
FOR SALE—Davis's New Digest, \$12 per set.

Fire Insurance.
NONE BUT GOOD COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
16 South Meridian St.
McGILLIARD & FIELD,
Successors to McGILLIARD, Carpenter & Field.

New York Store, JANUARY 26th.

THE GREAT CLEARANCE
SALE continued to-day. Unpar-
alleled Bargains in Dress Goods
and Hamburg Embroideries.

5,000 Yds. Elegant Em-
broidery at 5, 6,
8 and 10c per yard, worth from two
to three times the amount.

10,000 Yards Ham-
burg Embroid-
ery at 12 1/2, 15, 18, 20, and 25c
per yard, worth 20 to 50c.

JUST RECEIVED, 100 pieces of
Elegant Cashmere Laces, in Edgings
and Inserting, at popular prices.

Pettis, Dickson & Co.

INDIANAPOLIS
SAVINGS BANK.
REMOVED TO No. 66 E. Market st. Net earnings
belong to Depositors. Open Mondays till 7 p. m.
and Saturdays till 5 p. m.
JOHN W. RAY, Secretary.

C. H. FORBY, TRUNK

And Traveling Bag Factory, 115 S. Illinois St.

WE STAND AT THE HEAD.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

The following is a report of a Sewing Machine
Adjuster of four years' steady work in Chicago.
He says:

"There are more Singer Machines to repair than
any other. Next comes the Wood, Wilson, Grover
& Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, and last of all the
leading machines is the Howe, showing that the
Howe is the most simple, durable, and best ma-
chine in its parts of any machine manufactured."

If there is a HOWE MACHINE in the city that is
not giving satisfaction, please report at once to the
Company's Office, No. 70 West Washington street.

THE EVENING NEWS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1876.

CITY NEWS.

Ira Harter, for personating an officer, has
been fined \$50.

The school apportionment for this county is
\$34,021.23, of which the city receives \$38,-
600.

Capt. Ritter delivers an address before the
W. C. T. U., of Danville, next Monday evening.

There are 487 new cases pending hearing
in the Superior Court for the February term.

The County Treasurer, being empty bonds
will be sold to raise funds to meet current
expense.

The letter carriers, thirty-one in number,
realized \$22.08 each by the benefit at the
Opera House.

The remains of the late Oliver Tousey were
interred yesterday beside those of his wife,
in Crown Hill.

Dr. Munhall leaves next month for New
York to assist in the Moody and Sankey re-
vival at that point.

The Panhandle train, eastward bound, ran
over and killed an unknown tramp near
Richmond, last evening.

The counties, with the exception of White,
Wells, Orange and Elkhart have drawn their
apportionment of the school revenue.

According to the "official time table" the
Union Depot in this city is the most con-
veniently arranged of any in the world.

The creditors of the Brooklyn Heights
Manufacturing Company are making an
effort to force the company into bankruptcy.

At the recent Hebrew charity ball Mrs.
Pauline Newman was the recipient of a
handsome flower basket, as the most popular
lady.

Captain Griffin and Page recovered some
stolen property yesterday which was re-
turned to Mrs. Johnson, of West Maryland
street.

A pigeon shooting match yesterday be-
tween Messrs. Koppie & Fultz and Dumont
& Wilson, was won by the first two men-
tioned.

A reminiscence is told of Caspar Maus,
whose remains will be buried to-morrow.
During the war he was enrolling officer in
Dearborn county, and because of his enforce-
ment of the draft his property was burned
by the copperheads and he was forced to flee
from the county.

The Lyra society has elected Carl Haas di-
rector, Chas. Freese president, Wm. Abel
vice-president, Cl. Vonnegut, Jr. secretary,
F. Franke assistant secretary, F. Memmen-
hoff treasurer, Carl Joergens librarian, C. L.
Schwartz, George Kotbe, Frank Maus, Carl
Heinrich, John Ulrich trustees.

A Quartette of Talkative Disturbers.
Last night at the Academy a quartette of
well-dressed people occupied seats in the
third row back from the orchestra, and from
the overture by the orchestra, and from the
dropping of the curtain in the final act, kept up
a continuous talking, to the annoyance and
disgust of every one surrounding them. The
impression prevailed that this was their first
visit to a refined place of amusement, and
that they in their ignorance, regarded Henry
V. as a sort of circus performance, with Rignold
as "ring master," and "Pistol" as
"clown." A more utter disregard of the
common rules of good behavior has seldom
been witnessed. Had the ushers done their
duty last night, the quartette would have
been shown to the upper gallery, instead of
being seated in a circle of spectators who
came to hear and see Henry V. and not to be
disturbed by those who, having no dramatic
taste, cannot tell the difference between one
of Shakespeare's creations and a circus per-
formance.

An Old Land Suit Before the Supreme
Court.
Some years ago when the water works com-
pany bought out the old central canal com-
pany, among the privileges turned over

was the strip of ground between West and
Blackford streets and between Market and
the canal. The attorney general brought
suit for the real estate to revert back to the
State, upon the ground that the canal hav-
ing been diverted to other purposes than
those for which it was originally intended
the title was forfeited. The trial in this
county and in Hendricks county favored the
State, hence the water works company
appealed to the Supreme court. The suits
now in process of oral argument.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

There was a large audience last night, and
the performance was the finest of the season.
It being the bi-centennial presentation of the
play in this country, the following congrat-
ulatory telegrams passed between the Acad-
emy and Booth's Theater, New York, where
"Julius Caesar" is having an unprecedented
run:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 23, 1876.
To Caisar Julius Caesar, Booth's Theater, New York.
"Greeting: We celebrate our two-hundredth per-
formance May the Roman Emperor live as long
as the English King."
HENRY V.

New York, January 23, 1876.
Henricus Quintus Rex, Indianapolis, Ind.
"Greeting: Your popular exertions and ap-
probation: exhibemus non digni."
CESAR

A free translation of which reads:
King Henry V.:
I salute thee. The voice of the people has ex-
cited us. Let us prove worthy their approbation.
CESAR

The dispatches were read by Mr. Frank
Little, and notwithstanding their "hefty"
nature, were applauded by the audience.
This evening closes "King Henry" season,
and with Monday comes Agnes Booth.

OPERA HOUSE.

"Under the Gaslight" was presented for
the last time at the matinee this afternoon,
and to-night comes a benefit to Plunkett and
Stockwell. "Hidden Hand" is on the pro-
gram, Miss McCallan as "Capitolia," Mr.
Plunkett as "Wool," and Mr. Stockwell as
"Old Hurricane." There will also be given
a new burlesque, entitled the "Girl of the
Period," with Mr. Joseph R. Arthur in the
leading role; a new song and dance by
John Randall, a musical comedy, and a new
Manly, Stewart, Ward, Newman, McCleod,
Roberts, and Master Willie Preston, and the
distribution of prizes, as follows: Twenty
dollars in gold and silver coin and a
piano to the dress circle and parquette
boxes; five dollars in gold and silver coin
to the family circle, and a live pig and a rooster
to the gallery. After the close of the per-
formance to-night the company will return
to St. Louis.

METROPOLITAN.

The proposition to reward Col. McCarty
with a complimentary benefit for his many
kindnesses to the poor is being set on foot by
his many friends, and it is possible the
event may come off at an early date. The
celebrated "Japs" this evening close their
engagement, and so does the capital char-
acter delineator, Blanche Selwyn.

The Sheriff Visits the People.

George Schley, ex-partner of Enos Reed's
in the publication of the People, held a note
against the People, on which there was still
due \$375. The note originally called for
\$875, but a credit of \$500 was made some
weeks ago. Yesterday afternoon, at the in-
stance of Mrs. Schley, the Sheriff's bailiff
came to the material of the People, and
until Mr. Reed could walk to the Sheriff's
office and give security the paper was in
chancery. Reed announces that he will pay
every cent he owes if people will pay him.

WEATHER REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 23-7 A. M.
Cape, Ill., 25 NW clear
Chicago, Ill., 25 NW clear
Cincinnati, O., 24 NW 1/2 r
Davenport, Iowa, 24 NW clear
Denver, Col., 17 clear
Fort Gibson, 20 NW clear
Indianapolis, 21 NW light snow
Keokuk, Ia., 21 NW clear
La Crosse, Wis., 6 W clear
Leavenworth, Kan., 6 NW clear
Louisville, Ky., 35 W cloudy
Memphis, Tenn., 26 W clear
Nashville, Tenn., 44 NW cloudy
New Orleans, La., 63 N light r
Omaha, Neb., 2 clear
Pittsburg, Pa., 48 W light rain
Portland, Ore., 41 SW light rain
Salt Lake City, U. T., 11 E clear
San Francisco, Cal., 43 NE clear
Shreveport, La., 44 N clear
St. Paul, Minn., 14 W clear
St. Louis, Mo., 4 W clear
Vicksburg, Miss., 51 N clearing
Wichita, Kan., 13 NE clear
Wike's Peak, 4 clear

Barnum as a Young Lover.

[Danbury News.]
That was a big book P. T. Barnum wrote
about himself. It is very complete, too, but
there is one little incident which he either
forgot to mention, or which got pried when
the forms went to press. It occurred when
the great showman was a young man, and a
resident of this section. He was paying im-
pudent attentions to a young lady living in
Newtown. Being a son of poor but honest
parents, he was obliged to walk over to the
village which contained his adopted home.
He labored under another and more awkward
disadvantage. The young lady's father con-
ceived a singular and most violent dislike of
the amiable embryonic showman. This re-
sulted in extreme caution on the part of
the lover, and he was equal to the emer-
gency, as a matter of course. His ingress to
the house was by a window on the second
floor, which he reached by springing from the
roof cover of a cistern curb, and catching
hold of the window ledge. His egress was
effected by hanging full length from
the ledge, and then dropping to the cistern
cover, a fall of about six inches. One Sunday
he took with him on the roof a young man
who now carries on the business of a grocer
behind a Danbury grocery counter. They
reached the place, the young lady saw the
signal, opened the window, and the famous
Barnum sprang up into bliss. The young man
was to amuse himself about the village
during the hour of the departure. He
amused himself. It doesn't seem possible that
anybody could be so brutal, but that young
man actually removed the cover to the cistern.
Then he sat down by the fence and ate
currants, and calmly waited for the re-
sult. It is a tragedy the sparring, and back-
out of the window the full length his
hands would permit.
"Good-by," he gasped in a whisper, as he
prepared to drop.
"Good-by, Phinny," she whispered back.
Then he let go, and instantly shot from
sight into a yawning abyss of darkness and
rain water, and if he had been of solid iron
heated to a white glow he could not have
created more of a commotion in striking the
water. It is necessary to repeat what
Mr. Barnum said, both when crawling out of
the cistern and during the eight miles walk
home, but shortly after he became a Univer-
salist.

The Responsibility of Journalism.

[New York Tribune.]
It is high time for journalists to realize a
fact which may of them seem to forget—their
responsibility to the public is a solemn
and sacred thing. It is a mistake to fancy that
journalism is nothing more than a private
speculation, in which he who ventures risks
his own means and reputation. It is a
sacred trust. It can exist only upon condition
that public confidence in its integrity is not
impaired. It involves trust in the honor of
the journalist by thousands of fellow-citizens,
and faith in his fidelity to public interest.
It is a trust the more delicate because in no
one case in a thousand where it is abused, can
the wrong done be redressed or punished.

Cause for Regret.

[Chicago Journal.]
A good many are regretting that Col. Bor-
ney was absent from Philadelphia during the
Moody revival. His conversion might
have made \$25,000 difference in the Govern-
ment debt.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1876.

We shall offer our entire stock
of Dress Goods, Silks, Alpaca,
Boles, Blankets, Shawls, Lad-
ies' Cloaks, Children's Cloaks,
Hosiery, Gloves, Caps, Corsets,
CORSETS and Hat Goods, at
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Special drives in RIBBONS.
Rarest bargains offered this
season.
Goods must be closed out.

M. H. SPADES,

BOSTON STORE,
5 and 7 West Washington St.

AT THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

A Visit of the Prince of Wales to the
Parsees' Tomb—The First Admission
of European Visitors to the Sacred
Cemetery of Bombay—A Vast Accumu-
lation of the Dust of Human Bones.

In the southwestern corner of Bombay Is-
land the low plain swells up rather suddenly
into a hill 200 feet high, from the top of
which the whole city and nearly the whole
island are visible to the north and east, and
to the west and south the wide sea. It is a
spot which, without a doubt, presents the
finest view of what has been called one of
the choicest scenes of the world, and might
well, therefore, be selected for the gayest
villas of the richest inhabitants; but it is a
fact that until the Prince came to India, no
European, except it may have been by
stealth, had set foot upon it. None, certainly,
were privileged to examine this strange
place, and if any came, which may be easily
doubted, at most they could but cast a fur-
glimpse around them and steal away again.

Two centuries have passed since, in this
then most desolate and savage spot, a gray
tower was raised, no sign of life or man's
habitation, but an abode of death and so
well called the Tower of Silence. As time
went on four other towers were raised around
the first, the Parsees, to whom these towers
belonged, grew in wealth and influence, the
whole hill became theirs, and a high en-
circling wall with iron gates barred access to
any but those of their own nation. Up to
the Prince of Wales's visit I do not think that
no stranger has visited the spot; I say more,
that no one ever expected to see it. The
Parsees are not a proselyting sect; they
would not accept proselytes, though they
are not without converts. They are a people
of mystery and mysticism, and much that
the Parsees do, and they do not love to talk
with strangers about their sacred things.
Next to the strangeness of the Prince's visit
itself, the strangest thing which has happen-
ed during that visit is the easy way in which
the curtain which has long been held up by
the Parsees round their tombs has been
dropped by them.

The Prince wished to see the Towers of
Silence. Sir Bartle Frere wrote to the gov-
erning body of the Parsees that he desired
to visit the Towers, and that he wished it,
and lo! it was done. It may be quite true
that the Parsees had made use of the mys-
tery in which they shrouded their fun-
eral rites to invent many calumnies
against the British, but still I do not think
that the Parsees would have allowed the
curtain to be drawn, and that the Prince
would have been permitted to see the Towers
if he had not been the Prince. The thing came
about so suddenly that the Secretary of the
Parsees found himself, so he told me, standing
under the wall of the principal Tower of Silence,
close to the vast stone slab on which the
corpses are deposited, explaining to the
model the interior economy of the structure,
to his Royal Highness and a group of his
suite before he had time to prepare his dress
or his thoughts for the occasion.

You may ascend the hill of the Towers of
Silence by a long succession of terraces and
flights of steps from the south, or you may
drive in by a carriage road at the northern
entrance, and read as you pass the gate, the
inscription, which tells you that the costly
road was made at the expense of the son of
the first baronet, Sir Jamshidji, in honor of
his father's memory. After driving a quar-
ter of a mile you proceed up a long, rocky
ascent, till you come to a gate with the
warning, "None but Parsees may enter!"
But the Prince had unsealed the entrance,
and in company with the courteous Secre-
tary of the Parsee Governing Committee, I
went in, and found a little way on my right
a stone chapel or house of prayer, where the
Parsees who attend the funerals perform
their devotions.

From this spot there is a most enchanting
and unequalled view over Bombay, which
every European visitor should see if he can.
While I sat here a model of a tower of
Silence was brought and explained to me; the
same identical model, which had been in-
vented by the Prince, and the explanation was
given by the same exponent. As I listened, two
corpses, one of which was that of a mohed,
or priest, were brought up the rocky ascent,
each followed by about one hundred "far-
dars," or carriers, who carried the bodies on
their heads, and two others followed, who
alone are allowed to enter the towers.
The Parsees who walked in the pro-
cession had their garments lifted two and
two, and this had a mystic meaning.
The Parsees are a people who, so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together, and the largest cost \$30,000. It may
be assumed that the four other towers
are of the same material, and so well built
that the oldest has stood for 200 years
without requiring to be repaired. They are
formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented
together

COME WHAT MAY,
During the next four weeks we shall ask only EXACTLY NET COST for any article in the Store, while some lines of goods are selling away BELOW ACTUAL COST. Purchase FURS, CLOAKS and other heavy goods now, and "PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE!"

An immense stock of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery, etc., is now on the market for what it will bring. Buy by the Blue Mark, but bear in mind our books are closed. IT IS READY MONEY WE WANT JUST NOW.

L. S. AYRES & CO.,
33, 35 & 37 W. Washington St.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

1776.
ACME SHIRTS
FOR THE
CENTENNIAL YEAR.
WALLACE FOSTER,
22 E. Washington St.
1876.
Morris, Gorrell & Jones,
Have just received direct from France, a large stock of
"Decorated China Dinner Sets."
HOLIDAY GOODS.
No. 37 S. Meridian St.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Wright's Block, 55 East Market St.,
Insert advertisements in all newspapers in the
United States at the lowest rates.
BUY YOUR
LADIES' FURS
OF
HAMBURGER,
16 East Washington St.

YOU WILL FIND AT
The People's Store
THE BEST
BARGAINS in Dress Goods
BARGAINS in Shawls.
BARGAINS in Cloaks.
BARGAINS in Table Linens
BARGAINS in Muslins.
BARGAINS in Flannels.
BARGAINS in Hosiery.
BARGAINS in Embroideries.
BARGAINS in Notions.
BARGAINS in everything.
CALL AND SEE AT
THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
55 EAST WASHINGTON ST.
GORDON & DAVIS.

THE EVENING NEWS
SATURDAY JANUARY 29, 1876.

CITY NEWS.

Notice to Advertisers.
Advertisements to secure insertion upon the same day must be handed in at the counting room before one o'clock.

Sam. Love is a greenbacker.

Rev. O. S. Dean returned to-day from the East.

The Eleventh Presbyterian Church pulpit is vacant.

The Car Works addition is again troubled with overflow.

The building permits this week number 8, and represent \$4,000.

But one case of small pox is reported in the city, being that on Douglas street.

Mary Louise Johnson has petitioned court to have her name changed to that of Wilson.

Of the nineteen deaths in the city this week, consumption was the alleged cause of seven.

The jury in the Hedges-Sulgrove suit returned a verdict to-day, awarding the plaintiff \$39.05 damages.

No marriage licenses have been issued within the past thirty-six hours, an unusual occurrence for the county.

A revival of Butterfield's Cantata of Belshazzar is talked of, if the old soloists and chorists can be got together.

A promissory note of considerable value, payable to Annie Gillespie, is at the station house awaiting a claimant.

Caroline Johnson has petitioned for divorce from her husband, Benjamin F., alleging as cause abandonment.

The Street Commissioners pay-roll this week aggregates \$907.86, of which the usual amount of \$1.50 is absorbed by the War.

The Auditor's books indicate the county delinquent tax of '74 to be \$77,225.80, of which \$40,464.62 is due from the city; \$20,730.51 county and \$16,030.17 from Center township outside of the city.

Earl Reed and G. S. Bradley indulged in a heated political talk this afternoon; at the office of Bradley, in which the lie was passed, and but for outside interference the parties would have come to blows.

It would be interesting to know what reception the weary Olleman met with in his proposition to give a prominent Republican candidate for County Treasurer a "boost" into office provided he would take \$10,000 stock in the Sun concern.

At a late hour last night as Merchant-policeman Taylor was making his round, he observed a party attempting to effect an entrance into the rear of Martin's "Centennial" saloon, on West Washington street, and without much difficulty secured his arrest. The fellow gave the name of Jerry Johnson, is colored, and was committed to-day on a vag charge, that of burglary being withdrawn.

Old and New is the name of a new-magazine just started in this city under the auspices of the St. Joseph Literary Society, of which Thomas McSheehy is President, and Humphrey Harrington Corresponding Secretary. It will be issued at intervals, and is efficient defender of the Catholic faith. Its leading article is a scholarly paper on the Necessity of a Revealed Religion, which is followed by a well-written article on Materialism, which reaches the conclusion that "reason must perish unless it has a reliable guide," papers on Science and Art, Secret Societies, an Evening with the Wandering Jew, Literature and Civilization, etc.

THE PLAN AND HIS HOSTS.
They Rally Around the Flag To-day, and Hold a Convention to Make Delegates.

Some weeks ago the Capital Greenback Club issued a call for an Independent Greenback County Convention, to meet in Representatives Hall this forenoon for the selection of sixty delegates to the Independent State Convention on the 16th of next month. Ten o'clock was designated as the time of assembly, and at about that hour a News reporter gathered himself together within the hall, and found The Plan, Buchanan, a Tribune of The Plan, McKee, who edited The Plan, Weary Olleman, who canvasses for The Plan, Whitehead, who is legal partner of The Plan's, together with J. C. Geisen-dorff, Capt. Whitney, John Jennings, Jim Armstrong, Dr. Russell, Major George Russ, Edward Pope, the Spiritualist, Harry Van-eght, and possibly some twenty other patriots, which also included three colored men. Minute upon minute rolled along and still the masses came not, and the spare time was exhausted in quiet caucusing, in which Jim and Whitney, and the Old War Home Harry, and The Plan expounded what was to be done. These conferences were strictly private, for the coming of a News reporter within twenty foot range was sufficient to change the current of gossip into another direction, and "how the roads" or "how the hogs" or "how the wheat" or something else took the place of the political schemes which are to sweep this county and State for The Plan. About eleven o'clock Cal. Elliott came slipping in with furtive glance, so too Col. Wheatley, and in the hour longed the non-brain half of "Me and Frank," smoking an execrable cigar and wearing a shocking bad hat. Finally, when waiting had commenced to be a burden, Mr. Geisen-dorff, of the Capital City Greenback Club, called the "convention" to order. A permanent organization was made by electing Col. W. M. Wheatley President, and Major Geo. W. Russ and T. B. Buchanan Secretaries. Col. Wheatley, upon taking the chair, girded his loins, and thus addressed the assembly:

"Gentlemen of the Convention—I am no speech-maker; never was; we'll be business." The Weary Olleman applauded. Some man from an out-township wanted to know what this was all about. Wherefore Jim Armstrong arose. He had already popped up on three different occasions, and says he, "the sole business of this convention is to select sixty delegates to represent this county in the Independent State Convention which meets in this city on the 16th of next month. That's the only thing. These delegates must be square-toed, sinners, true-blue men. [Applause from the Weary.] The Plan's brother read the call as published in the Sun, and The Plan moved that the Chairman select one from each ward and township, twenty-three in all, who shall act as a committee in selecting sixty delegates and sixty alternates for approval by this Convention.

Col. Wheatley sentimentally chimed in, "One hundred and twenty is a big figure, and it is hard to get, but many good men. I'll have to have help."

A Granger called for a call of the out townships, which showed that Franklin, Perry, Decatur and Warren were not represented.

Says Jimmy and the Weary, "The high water has prevented the delegations getting in. Let's adjourn until after dinner, and then they'll come."

The following committee was named by the chair on the appointing of delegates: J. C. Geisen-dorff, Colonel E. E. Neff, Colonel W. M. Wheatley, Major George W. Russ, F. M. Hollingsworth, Charles Pasley, John Jennings, James Armstrong, Samuel Farley, Weary Olleman, Cal Elliott, J. Willis, J. F. Snyder, James Millison, W. F. Smith, Levi Bolander, Harry Vandegriff and James Mustard.

The Weary's suggestion was then adopted, the convention adjourning until afternoon. Just as the convention adjourned the face of Captain John L. Hanna was seen gleaming in the corridor. John wants to be Sheriff.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock this afternoon the convention was again in session, and endorsed the following selection of delegates to the State Convention.

Wm M Apple, Adam Swartz, Samuel Farley, James Farley, Samuel E Lippincott, Henry Cross, Dr David Funkhouser, F M Holtzworth, Thos E Watt, M A Smith, John Martindale, Shepley Fry, Cornelius McCain, J C Geisen-dorff, Sam C Hanna, Geo A Reiser, Michael Jonen, Charles Pasley, Charles Swoonier, Wm M Wheatley, Ben McCard, John Jennings, W F Smith, J F Snyder, John Lane, E A Heyward, Wm L Whorrier, At 3 o'clock matters relative to the State Convention were under discussion, and T. B. brother of The Plan, was endeavoring to slip in his series of greenback resolutions. Went in, but too late for publication this time.

Fire.
The small residence, 394 Indiana avenue, owned by a Mr. Grauman, and occupied by Caleb Laws, was partially destroyed by fire about eight o'clock this forenoon. Defective flue; damage \$150; uninsured. The Fire Department had almost insurmountable difficulty to overcome in reaching the fire, the upper part of the street mud being just frozen enough to retard and clog the wheels. The No. 1 engine stuck fast on the avenue, beyond West, but was finally pulled through in time for the No. 2 to reach the fire. The No. 1 reel was used to a fire plug. For months The News has endeavored to attract the Street Commissioner over in this locality, that he might see for himself the wretched condition of the avenue, but beyond a

W. P. BINGHAM.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
THE LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
W. P. BINGHAM, 50 East Washington Street.
THE VERY BEST
ILLINOIS CORN, IOWA OATS, PRIME TIMOTHY HAY,
FULL WEIGHT, LOWEST FIGURES, AT
CENTRAL FLOUR AND FEED STORE,
FORD & NOEL, 56 North Illinois Street.

Clocks
Of all kinds, sizes and styles, valued from \$2 up to \$150, at
C. L. DOWNIE'S
PARLOR JEWELRY STORE
NO. 11 NORTH ILLINOIS ST.

Don't get excited. The Curiosity Shop will soon open.
How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labor or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. Burnett's Corrosive will repair this waste. The Corrosive is a perfect hair dresser—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed and imparts lustre and strength.

ALL kinds of cakes, fruits, cigars, confectionery, etc., at Carter & Patterson's, 102 Mass. ave. Their specialty is furnishing cakes to parties, and at this time they are successful.
BURN cages at the Dollar-store.
OUR DAILY FOOD.—Adulteration prevails most extensively where it could and should be dispensed with, and where it is most oppressive and difficult for its victims to endure, that is, in our daily food. Food is a most important necessity, and it should be wholesome and nutritious, as nature formed it, without any detestable additions. If all articles that are used in our daily food are as pure and healthful as Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and his True Flavoring Extracts, we should escape many of the ills of life. The manufacturers of these preparations believe in giving the public reliable articles.

GREAT REDUCTIONS made in woolen goods for boys' and men's wear; damask, hosiery, millinery goods, ladies' and children's shoes. Rivet & Partridge. "Cheapest store in the city."
ALL kinds of stationery at Burford's.
FORTY DAYS' sale of hats and furs at cost to make room for spring goods. H. HAMBERGER.
RUSSIA pocketbooks at Burford's.

PERFUMED soaps, fine sponges, delicate perfumes, fragrant cosmetics, face powders, ivory hair brushes and hand mirrors, smelling bottles, in fact every article for the toilet, of the best possible make, at Perry's Pharmacy, opp. F. O.
The clearance sale closes the last of this week at Arcade 6 for men's and boys' clothing. The slaughter in that line is to be complete and sales regardless of cost.

BROWN'S Rotary is the best sewing machine. Warranted in every particular. Office 50 North Illinois st.

Get hats and caps at McKenzie's Trade Palace Clothing House.

Blank books made to order at Burford's.

BROWNING & SLOAN keep the freshest and best drugs, medicines and the finest extracts, brushes, combs, toilet articles, soaps, etc. Do not forget this.

REMOVAL.—A. B. Gregory, grain and provision broker, has removed to Room 15, Chamber of Commerce. He makes a specialty of option deals.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE LADIES.—Every lady in Indianapolis is invited to call at 32 North Pennsylvania street, and examine the new and delightful "Perfume, Glove and Face Powder," combined. It is pronounced by all ladies who have used it to be the finest ever offered for sale in this city, as it comprises six beautiful perfumes in one.

Come and see it, at KUNIN & SCHMIDT's Fancy and Ladies' Furnishing Goods store, 32 North Pennsylvania st., (Bates' Block).

FRAMES of all descriptions at the Dollar Store.

TO HAVE your watch repaired in the best manner, and at the same time purchase silverware, watches, clocks, all kinds of jewelry, chains, rings, pins, etc., call at Charles L. Downie's, 11 N. Illinois street.

STERLING WORTH OF FIRE INSURANCE.—Where can insurers find companies with a better general reputation than the Buffalo German, Mercantile of Cleveland, Firemen's of Dayton, and Cooper of Dayton? Try us as to rates. MUNSON & ROSE, over Hee Hive Store.

The best photo at Potter & Allen's.

THE BEST brands of cigars, chewing and smoking tobaccos, together with pipes, cigar holders, pouches, etc., at moderate prices, at Charles F. Meyer's, 11 N. Pennsylvania st.

GO TO RIVET & PARTRIDGE for bargains in black silks, black cashmeres, black double warp Mohair alpaca, dress goods and laces, 81 E. Washington street.

FORTY DAYS' sale of fine furs at cost is an opportunity the ladies should not miss. H. HAMBERGER.

MORTGAGE
Loans,
In Sums of \$1,000 to \$100,000 and Upwards.
MONEY promptly furnished. No life insurance. Low commission. Interest 9 per cent, per annum. Favorable arrangements made with parties who may wish to build. Will consider Farm applications. Mortgage paper and other securities purchased.
JOE A. MOORE & SONS,
No. 90 East Market St.

The Plea
That so many Merchants set up, "SELLING AT COST," to make room for Spring Goods," is getting to be an old story. We make no such announcement, but DO SAY, and will prove to any skeptical one, that we are offering our entire stock (not simply winter goods)

AT COST,
As we are going into an entire different business. Our terms in every case, however, will be STRICTLY CASH. As the cash is what we want, this is a better opportunity than has ever been offered in this city to persons desiring anything in our line. Give us a call, that much will not be lost.

LOCAL ITEMS.
Blank books at Burford's.
Leave your prescriptions at Cobb's drug store, opp. Bates and Occidental Hotels. They will be carefully filled, from pure medicines only. At night ring the bell; it will be answered promptly.
Blank books at Burford's.

And one which can be appreciated by the recipient, is the "Tissot," a watch which is of the best workmanship and beautifully finished, and which, last, but by no means least, shows the true and accurate time. Besides this, Colclazer, 12 East Washington street, has all the latest styles solid silver and plated ware, diamonds, bracelets, rings, chains, canes, pins, studs, etc. Mr. Colclazer has a fine stock of goods, and will sell them at low prices.

A CONSIDERATION.
To the Editor of The Evening News:
What has become of your conundrum department? I would like to ask in addition to "What has become of the Dowling investigation?" Did the board of Bethlehem Chapel grant Mr. Dowling a certificate of membership as a member in good standing when he removed his membership to the church at Irvington? It would naturally be supposed that a certificate was granted him, when it is known that his brother-in-law is one of the board, and Frank Clifford, clerk of the Board of Bethlehem, gets his bread and butter by clerking for him. Will some good member of Bethlehem answer this conundrum? Another
"FORMER FRIEND OF DOWLING."

A HANDSOME PRESENT.
What has become of your conundrum department? I would like to ask in addition to "What has become of the Dowling investigation?" Did the board of Bethlehem Chapel grant Mr. Dowling a certificate of membership as a member in good standing when he removed his membership to the church at Irvington? It would naturally be supposed that a certificate was granted him, when it is known that his brother-in-law is one of the board, and Frank Clifford, clerk of the Board of Bethlehem, gets his bread and butter by clerking for him. Will some good member of Bethlehem answer this conundrum? Another
"FORMER FRIEND OF DOWLING."

LOCAL ITEMS.
Blank books at Burford's.
Leave your prescriptions at Cobb's drug store, opp. Bates and Occidental Hotels. They will be carefully filled, from pure medicines only. At night ring the bell; it will be answered promptly.
Blank books at Burford's.

THE VERY BEST
ILLINOIS CORN, IOWA OATS, PRIME TIMOTHY HAY,
FULL WEIGHT, LOWEST FIGURES, AT
CENTRAL FLOUR AND FEED STORE,
FORD & NOEL, 56 North Illinois Street.

Clocks
Of all kinds, sizes and styles, valued from \$2 up to \$150, at
C. L. DOWNIE'S
PARLOR JEWELRY STORE
NO. 11 NORTH ILLINOIS ST.

Don't get excited. The Curiosity Shop will soon open.
How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labor or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. Burnett's Corrosive will repair this waste. The Corrosive is a perfect hair dresser—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed and imparts lustre and strength.

ALL kinds of cakes, fruits, cigars, confectionery, etc., at Carter & Patterson's, 102 Mass. ave. Their specialty is furnishing cakes to parties, and at this time they are successful.
BURN cages at the Dollar-store.
OUR DAILY FOOD.—Adulteration prevails most extensively where it could and should be dispensed with, and where it is most oppressive and difficult for its victims to endure, that is, in our daily food. Food is a most important necessity, and it should be wholesome and nutritious, as nature formed it, without any detestable additions. If all articles that are used in our daily food are as pure and healthful as Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and his True Flavoring Extracts, we should escape many of the ills of life. The manufacturers of these preparations believe in giving the public reliable articles.

GREAT REDUCTIONS made in woolen goods for boys' and men's wear; damask, hosiery, millinery goods, ladies' and children's shoes. Rivet & Partridge. "Cheapest store in the city."
ALL kinds of stationery at Burford's.
FORTY DAYS' sale of hats and furs at cost to make room for spring goods. H. HAMBERGER.
RUSSIA pocketbooks at Burford's.

Interest
Has been figured on every Overcoat in Men's, Youths' Boys' and Children's, and deducted from the cost of manufacture. If price is any inducement, purchasers may NOW secure an OVERCOAT the amount of nine months' interest less than they cost our Wholesale House in New York to manufacture. If we had bought our goods like the ordinary retail dealer, we could never present the above inducement. Verify the fact at No. 5 Bates Block, Pennsylvania st.

Stoves and Tinware, Etc.
JACOB VOEGTLE
Has removed his stock to Nos. 43 and 45 S. Meridian street. Latest Styles of STOVES at LOWEST PRICES.

HALL'S SAFE.
CHARLES GORSUCH,
GENERAL AGENT, 75 E. Market st., Indianapolis.
SECOND-HAND SAFES ALWAYS ON HAND.
SAFE MOVING A SPECIALTY.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS MASON'S
CARPENTERS AND OTHERS ABOUT TO BUILD.
We are putting up the most improved machinery for cutting and dressing all kinds of Stone Work, and can make it greatly to their interest to see us before contracting with other parties. Estimates given for every description of cut stone work. Yard and Mill, corner of Clark street and Lafayette St. & E. Track.
WILSON & CO.

FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT, ICE CREAM SALOON AND CONFECTIONERY.
17 North Pennsylvania Street.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS PLACE IN THE CITY.
ICE CREAM EVERY DAY.

MOCKING BIRDS' FOOD.
Keep them in good health, fine plumage and song, by using the finest and freshest prepared food in the market. For sale at 155 East Washington st., Indianapolis, Ind.
C. W. NICKUM.

St. Louis Flour.
MONOGRAM and PERFECTION brands, best ever sold in the city. Ask your Grocer for our Flour, and take no other.
PORTER & RAMSAY, 33 Maryland St., Grand Hotel.

BRYCE'S BREAD
AND BRYCE'S BUTTER CRACKERS.
(The Best Oyster Cracker in the market.) can be ordered from BRYCE'S STRAM BAKERY, 14 and 16 East South street, if not kept by your Grocer.

George Morris. 1866. 1875.
BILLIARD ROOM, 25 South Meridian Street.
Billiard materials always on hand—cloths, balls, cues, tips and chalk. Cues re-tipped, balls turned and colored. Repairing done on short notice, at reasonable prices.

The Cheapest Place in the City
Captain JOHN MALONEY is bound to close out his immense stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
In the next 30 days; so look out for your interests and give him a call at No. 92 East Washington street.

BANK OF COMMERCE,
(Formerly Indianapolis Insurance Company.)
Pay interest on deposits, buy and sell Exchange, deal in Commercial Paper, and make Collections in all parts of the United States.
Office in Company's Building, corner Virginia avenue and Pennsylvania st., Indianapolis.
WM. HENDERSON, President.
J. L. K. O. J. A. H. S. C. A. Secretary.

Bank of Discount and Deposit,
Pay interest on deposits, buy and sell Exchange, deal in Commercial Paper, and make Collections in all parts of the United States.
Office in Company's Building, corner Virginia avenue and Pennsylvania st., Indianapolis.
WM. HENDERSON, President.
J. L. K. O. J. A. H. S. C. A. Secretary.

COAL!
NIBLOCK, MERRIFIELD & CO.
79 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

Undertakers!
LYONS, SHAW & CO.,
71 South Illinois Street.
Open Day and Night.

R. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Office—Rooms 3 and 5 Hammond's Block.

Dr. J. A. COMINGOR,
Office, 70 E. Michigan St.
DR. J. U. RAYMOND,
Brightwood, Indiana.

JAMES E. JONES,
Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent, Room 3 Talbot & New's Block, Pennsylvania street, south of F. O.

HEROD & WINTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office Rooms, 17 and 19 Thorpe Block, Indianapolis.

J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
DENTAL ROOM, No. 4 Vajen's Exchange Block, Over 66 North Pennsylvania Street.

DR. W. WANDS,
No. 57 North Delaware Street.

SOMETHING NEW.
Go and see Dr. BARRETT'S Museum of Anatomy. Hundreds of interesting specimens, dissections of all parts of the body, surgical operations, etc. No man can afford to lose this opportunity. Now at 61 South Illinois street, under Grand Hotel.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.
FALL SEASON, 1875.
\$25 to \$100 invested will probably pay during the next 20 days from \$50 to \$100 per cent profit. During the same time last year privileges paid from \$50 to \$100 per cent profit, and the year before from \$100 to \$200 was made on \$100 invested. Our Weekly Report, sent free, gives full particulars and prices of all the stock dealt in at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE & CO., Bankers, 19 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Do you want a BOARDING PLACE
Advertisements in The News
DO YOU WANT TO BUY A HOUSE?
Advertisements in The News.